ned by a vote. If they have, they tled to control the committees, and then the country can understand that they are in control and responsible for legislation in this chamber." Mr. Gorman, therefore, sanded the yeas and nays, which were

The Populists-Messers. Allen, of Nebrska; Butler, of North Carolina; Irby, of South Carolina; Peffer, of Kansas, and Stewart, of Nevada-declined to vote. Mr. Tillman was paired against the resolution, and Mr. Kyle, the Populist from North Dakota, voted against the resolution. This action of the Populists eliminated the Populists as a factor, and the resolution which gave the Republicans control of the committees was opted by a strict party vote of the mempers of the old parties-30 to 28.

As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Allen felt it incumbent on himself to make an explanation of the attitude of the third party men. He wanted the Senate and the country to understand that, though small in number, they constituted the nucleus of a thoroughly organized party, completely independent in political principles and sympathies. When the Senate convened a majority of the members professed to be in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Letters had been sent to all of them with a view to organizing the Senate on silver lines. With the exception of two or three, there was no response. The Populists had, therefore, Mr. Allen said, decided to take no part in the question of who should control the organization. Personlation had passed into the hands of the cans at both ends of the Capitol. Mr. Harris proceeded to put Mr. Allen through a cross-examination after his usually emphatic fashion. He wanted to know if the Populists, with the full knowledge that they held the balance of power, had not deliberately determined by their silence to allow the Republicans, who had three more votes than the Democrats, to take control, and if their silence did not, there-fore, make them as much responsible as

Mr. Allen said that the Populists realized hat they held the balance of power. "We that they held the balance of power. "We have got it," he said, turning to Mr. Harris, "and we propose to utilize it." The Democratic party claimed to be the party of tariff reform. He believed in lightening the burdens of the people. But the tariff bill came in loaded to the guards with protection. He had concluded that the Democratic party as represented by President Cleveland and his friends had neither the capacity nor the disposition to relieve (Republican laughter.) The ame was true of the Republican party (Democratic laughter.) The policy of the Republicans inaugurated in the other branch of Congress to be followed here, he dicted, would work the ruin of the party

CANNOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, denied that the Republicans could be held responsible. They had not been in the majority and were not now in the majority. Whether they would members; when not full, as it is now, of eighty-seven. Of these eighty-seven, fortytwo are Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats and six Populists. If that state of the case gives us a majority of the membership we are responsible." He said, in justice to the ists, that they had absolutely refused o even suggest committee assignments. They were, with one or two exceptions, lowed to retain what they had had in the ifty-third Congress. Vas not the position of non-action and

silence taken by the Populists," inquired Mr. Harris, "quite as satisfactory as if they had pledged their votes to the resolution." "We are always satisfied with what the Senate does," replied Mr. Mitchell, smil-"The Senator from Tennessee understands

that the rules give the plurality control of the committees," said Senator Hoar. "I am aware of the rules," replied Mr. Harris gruffly.
"The Senator is aware of everything." "No, not everything," retorted Mr. Harris,

Mr. Palmer interrupted Mr. Hoar to ask whether the Republican party declined to be responsible for the committees, to which the latter replied that they would be reng to a characterization of Mr. Harris of the Populist party as a contingent of the Republican party, Mr. Hoar declared that the Populists would vote ten times with the

ocrats when they would vote once with the Republicans. Mr. Butler made his first speech in the Senate while the debate was in progress by adding to Mr. Allen's explanation his ists. Referring to the efforts of the populat Senators to secure an organization silver basis, he asked Senator Harris If he had not received an invitation to the conference called for this purpose.
"I did," said Mr. Harris, "and I have but

one remark to make in that connection. Up to this hour there has never been a period in my life when I was willing to join any party based on one single idea." Explaining in reply to a question the combination by which he had been elected to the Senate, Mr. Butler said his success was due to the fact that the Democratic party in North Carolina had gotten to be so

corrupt that it was repudiated by good men in all parties. o-day and the proceedings subsequent had demonstrated that neither party was in power, and that it had been shown that it would be impossible for the Republicans to accomplish anything without the aid of one of the other parties.

VEST'S OPINION. The truth underlying the whole proceeding, retorted Senator Vest, was that reorganization was made possible by the agreement to put Mr. Walcott, a free-coinage man, on the finance committee, thus making that a free-coinage committee. That is the concrete of the whole matter, and without that concession the reorganization

would never have been put through. Mr. Allison replied to this thrust that all this was a mere dealing with leather and orunella. The complexion of the finance committee, which was now a free-coinage nittee, had not been changed. He declared that reorganization had been made ary by the addition of new men to the Senate and by the necessity for en-

Mr. Gorman spoke next, saying that the sublicans had sought the power which he control of the committees would give m, and he said that he was amazed that r. Allison should thus early seek to avoid the responsibility which his party had assumed. They had assumed the reibility and must meet it like men. Mr. Hale asked Mr. Gorman how it had d that the Democrats, having already five free-coinage men on the finance committee, had elected to place another an advocating free coinage on that com-

Mr. Gorman retorted that the Republic having full control, had placed two age men on the committee. Mr. Teller here interrupted to say that If two free-coinage men had not been add-ed it would have been impossible for the Republicans to organize at all.

Mr. Chandler followed in a humorous and

parcastic vein, saying that he hoped the Democrats would soon recover from the anxiety they were displaying over the situa-

Mr. Harris got the floor as Mr. Chandler the debate that had occurred. "I wanted to state," said he, "that if I had for an instant imagined that innocent question I oked the rant of the Senator from North Carolina and the volubility of the Senator from New Hampshire, I should have refrained. But, having witnessed the result, I apologize to the Senate, and," turing to Mr. Allen, "I promise I will never again ask the Senator from Nebras-

This provoked a laugh and restored good nature, and, on Mr. Mills's motion, the Senate went into executive session. Before the doors were closed, however, Mr. Cock-rell called attention to the fact that of the eleven committees neminally left in the ossession of the minority but one had a Democratic majority. He also introduced a joint resolution for an adjournment tomorrow until Tuesday next. At 4:50 the Senate adjourned.

BRIGHT IS CUNNING. He Expects to Hold His Job as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The reorganization of the Senate to-day will not, for the present, be extended to the officers of that body. Democratic Senators agree that they will make no effort to have Colone! Bright, the sergeant-at-arms, retained if publicans care to elect his successor. but Mr. Bright has so wisely dealt out the atronage under him by removing Demothat a change in office can have little effect on the minor patronage of the Senate, General Cox, the Democratic secretary of the Senate, expects to be succeeded before clieves he can hold on some time. His lear to revolt at serving under a Repubmce is \$4,500 a year, but if ever the Reoblicans determine to remove him there

## WHIPPED A BURGLAR

EDINBURG CITIZEN HAS A REVOLV-ER AND KNIFE AS TROPHIES.

Promising Oil Well Struck at Parker City - Three Indiana People Arrested for Forgery.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. EDINBURG, Dec. 30 .- This morning about 2:30 o'clock John Bowman, of this place, awoke to find a burglar at the head of his bed. Mr. Bowman jumped out of bed and clinched the man, who had a revolver in one hand and Mr. Bowman's trousers in the other. The burglar fired two shots, but the bullets went wild and Mr. Bowman, who is powerful man, crushed the man to the floor and secured control of the weapon. The burglar also drew a knife, which Mr. Bowman also snatched and threw to one side. The burglar managed to break loose and fled. As he went Mr. Bowman threw a chair at him. Mr. Bowman was uninjured save a few scratches. The burglar also left his hat behind, and this, with the oistol and knife, are now in the hands of the town marshal. Mr. Bowman thinks he would recognize the man should he see

Mrs. Bowman, who went to her husband's assistance in the dark, was struck on the nose and badly bruised by the burglar in his effort to escape.

### PARKER CITY BOOM. Caused by Striking a Presumably

Rich Oil Well. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PARKER CITY, Ind., Dec. 30.-To-day was a gala day here, the occasion being the drilling in of an oil well on the Pugh lease by the Parker Land and Improment Company. This is a test well between two large bodies of territory, the Standard Oil Company holding about 6,000 acres on one side and the Parker Land and Improvement Company about 4,000 acres on the other shut-down of three weeks by conceding the Saturday night and showed a greasy scum on the water baled out. The same night the oil began to flow and filled up to about sixty-five feet in twenty minutes, which caused some excitement. Early this mornbe before the session closed remained to be | ing the drillers commenced to drill deeper, seen. "I will say when the Senate is full," but only got ten feet when they had to and on Saturday, William Cook, who lives abandon the work on account of the oil north of town, had a very valuable horse running in so fast that it was impossible go mad, which had to be shot. There is conto make the drill touch bottom. The gas was very light, which indicated that the well was in a good oil vein or pool. The oil rises to about one hundred feet and keeps that level no matter how rapidly baled out. The company will not be sur-prised to see a 200-barrel well developed after the "shot," which will be put in Wednesday. The opening of the new well ettles the question in the minds of experts about the supply of oil in this terr tory. The quality of this oil is better than Pennsylvania oil by about 8 per cent. The said is the gritty sharp "Virginia sand" which is so productive of first quality oil. This well is the tenth well drilled in this territory and the eighth to develop oil, the other two being heavy gassers. The Standard Oil

> rovement Company will operate on its own jump and is 10 per cent, higher to-night than it was last Saturday night. The citiens are hustling now with might and main for a big sale of town lots for the purpose of raising a bonus to aid in locating a window glass works, a gun-barrel works and a canning factory requiring in all about

vells on the Fetters, Arbogast, Scott and

Murray farms. The Parker Land and Im-

will at once commence drilling

All other wells have been increasing the oast two weeks about 5 per cent, in fortyight hours. The production is so large now pumping station for the Standard Oil Company will soon be built,

Developments in the Indiana Field. special to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTPELIER, Ind., Dec. 30 .- Considerable enthusiasm prevails here over the formation of the Western Oil Association at Toledo, Saturday. The Indiana Producers' Association, formed here some months ago, by the Indiana operators, will virtually join hands with the Western Oil Associa-

tion, and become one, as the principals are dentical. The Standard Oil Company's Nos. 2 and Pilkington farm, Van Buren township, Grant county, are good for forty barrels of oil a day each. Bettman, Watson & Co.'s to, 3, Saxon farm, same field, is good for twenty barrels; the Studebaker Oil Company's No. 6, Camlin farm, same field, sixty barrels; W. M. Mellville & Co.'s Nos. 1 and 2, Swisher farm, same field, forty barrels each; E. Priddy's No. 5, Lupton farm, rech ownship, Jay county, seventy-five barrels; Benjamin F. Pyle's No. 2, Minnich farm, Jackson township, Wells county, 150 barrels; Standard Oil Company's No. 9, Huffman farm, same field, ninety barrels; the De-golia Oil Company's No. 6, Callihan farm, Bear Creek township. Jay county, ninety parrels, and the McCausey Oil Company's No. 13 well, on the Williams farm, Nottingham township, Wells county, fifty barrels.

Western Oil Association.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TOLEDO, O., Dec. 30.-The Western Off Association was partially formed in this city late Saturday, at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. S. F. Jones, of the Northern Indiana Oil Company, presided in the chair. The association is formed for the mutual benefit of all connected in the development of the crude product. Its membership will extend through Ohio, Indiana and the western fields of Colorado. Kansas, Wyoming and California. This will be one of the strongest organized bodies on the continent. The membership, in the Ohio and Indiana fields alone will reach

twenty thousand persons. The United States Oil Company, with a capital of \$500,000, is being organized to operate for crude oil in Ohio, Indiana and the Western fields. The Mohawk Oil Company, capital, \$6,000; the Kirby Oil Company, capital, \$25,000; the Penn Oil Company, capital, \$45,000, and the Jerusalem Oil ompany, capital, \$10,000, were organized

THE CRACK O' DOOM. Colored Boy Preacher Prophesies It

Will Come Jan. 9.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FARMLAND, Ind., Dec. 30.-There is a revival meeting in progress at the colored settlement thirteen miles southwest of here that is attracting crowds from miles around. The feature of the meeting is the sermons preached by a colored boy preacher by the name of Ralph Pixley, who is only twelve years old. The lad holds the audiences spellbound for over two hours three times each day. He has the entire colored population and a large percentage of the whites completely under his power. At a simple motion of his hands after his sermon hundreds will crowd around the altar and make the air ring with their loud singing and shouting. He states that his mission is to warn sinners the coming of the "end of the world." which he predicts will be on Jan. 9, 1896. He offers no biblical proof, but simply states that the date has been revealed to him by divine power. He says Christ will make His appearance on the morning of the 9th with the "golden chariot," and those not prepared for His coming will reap their reward by being condemned to everpunishment. The boy seems well versed in biblical lore, and often uses language equal to that of the most eloquent ninisters. His parents lately moved the settlement from Georgia, where he held several wonderful meetings last winter. His prophecies are having an alarming effect among the colored people, many of whom are disposing of their earthly possessions and preparing to meet their doom on the eve of Jan. 9, when they believe the

day of judgment will be ushered in.

The Riot Leader Dying. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., Dec. 30-Edward Robinson, leader of the Saluda Christmas rioters, who was knocked in the head by Rev. Fletcher Jones, remains unconscious and in a serious condition at the jail in this city. He is in a mental stupor, with feeble pulse, and the chances are against his recovery. All other participants in the riot have recovered, the report of Charles

Reed's death being false. Elwood's Industrial Prosperity. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., Dec. 30.-The industrial situation as regards this city and vicinity at the close of the year 1895 presents a very

comprehended by glancing at the appended table, which shows the number of factories operation, the number of men employed and the monthly wage roll at the different

Employes, per month. American tin-plate factory .. 1,250 \$50,000 Akron steel forge works ..... 100 Plate-glass works ..... 30,000 McBeth chimney works ..... 800 32,000 The McCloy lamp works..... 525 Heddrick furniture factory.. 100 Radiator works ...... 100 works ..... 200 Akron forge works..... 100 ron works ...... 150 Bent-wood works ..... 50 Two planing mills...... 100 Total ......4,200

Sheds His Skin Like a Snake.

15,000 10,000 7,500 4,000

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 30 .- Richard Roth, a well-known farmer residing near Underwood, twenty-four miles north of here on the Pennsylvania road, is afflicted with a strange and terrible disease. The attacks are periodical, and when suffering with them his entire body swells and he suffers acute pains similar to rheumatism. The most peculiar thing connected with it is that when prostrated as now his skin begins to shed like that of a snake, and a new cuticle, tender like that of an infant, appears. The local physicians cannot acsount for the disease and are much puzzled by it. It is the only case of the kind which has ever come under the observation of the medical fraternity. Roth has suf-

fered from it several times during late years. Tin-Plate Strike Threatened.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 30 .- A strike of the workmen at the National tin-plate works is threatened by the men in the tin house. These are paid by the day, but elsewhere by the box. Their wages are not as large as at other mills, and several quit work this morning, and the leaders state that the entire force will be called out unless the demand for "box" rates is granted. Mr. Donner, the manager of the mill, has just returned from a trip East, and said that he did not know what would be done, as he was not in possession of the facts in the case. The managers recently settled a dispute among the men after a

Work of a Mad Dog. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NORTH SALEM, Ind., Dec. 30.-Five weeks ago a mad dog passed through this vicinity and bit several horses, cows and dogs. At that time several dogs were killed

siderable excitement in the neighborhood over the matter, and almost every dog 'n that vicinity has been killed. The stock that was bitten has all been confined in close quarters, and the owners are walting further developments.

Decatur Merchants Swindled. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DECATUR, Ind., Dec. 30.-A number of forged checks bearing the signatures of H. P. Bremerkamp, grain merchant of this city, were presented at the First National Bank to-day for payment by business men. They were drawn in favor of W. E. Smith. They were cashed for a young man who said it was in payment for wheat. Cashier Elinger detected the forgery. It is thought the amount forged will reach several hun-

Arrested for Forgery. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Dec. 30.-Edward Keyes was arrested by members of the Mulberry Detective Association to-day on a charge of forging the name of Joseph Mulberry Bank for 44. He confessed, and on being brought to this city was recognized by the police as a man wanted at Morrisville, O., on a similar charge. Keyes traveled with the Barnum show last season.

Kokomo Druggist Assigns. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 30.-Edward N. Cole, druggist and stationer, assigned to-day with liabilities of \$10,000; nominal assets the same. The preferred creditors are J. D. Gibbs, of St. Louis; M. V. Cole, of Toledo, and W. J. Carroll, of this city, who hold mortgages for \$6,500. The unsecured creditors are wholesale houses. King Kennedy was appointed assignee.

Indiana Deaths. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 30 .- Samuel Wood, aged eighty-six years, father of the Rev. C. W. Wood, of this city, died this morning of general debility. James Earl, aged seventy years, died last Thomas Harvey, of this county, arrived here to-day with the remains of his son, who was drowned at Janesville, Wis., while

skating. The young man was employed by the St. Paul road as clerk at Janesville. SEYMOUR, Ind., Dec. 30.-Mr. E. C. Emery, a pioneer, aged sixty-seven, died Sunday of cancer. Mr. Emery was born in Germany and came to this country when four years old. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows for forty-seven years. He leaves a wife and six children, all of the chidren having families.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Dailey, aged fifty, wife of Dr. J. M. Dailey, a prominent physician of this city, died to-day after a week's illness of abscess in the

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 30.-Mrs. John C. Feddershoff, a well-known woman of this city, aged twenty-eight, died last night of

Indiana Notes. Bohn Bros.' grovery at Elwood was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss, \$1,000; no insurance.

That portion of the Diamond plate glass works at Elwood recently wrecked by a windstorm, has been repaired and the comoany has notified 300 idle men to be on hand for work New Year's day. Rev. Henry M. Boyer, pastor of the Baptist Church at Dover, has received a call from Delphi, and will take charge of the Baptist Church in that city. Rev. Boyer is quite prominent in Christian Endeavor circles throughout the State.

W. R. McCann was arrested at Browns-

town Sunday for forgery, he having passed a check on Coroner Henry Scott which bore the purported signature of B. F. McCann. of Seymour. The check was drawn on the First National Bank of Seymour. After one month's experience in the newspaper business, Messrs. Wilson & Holloman have sold the Lebanon Daily Reporter to

George B. Jones and Addison Fulwider. It is the intention of the new management to run an independent weekly in connection with the daily. On the call of Judge Harney, the attorneys of Crawfordsville met yesterday and organized a bar association. Judge Harney presided and W. F. Hunt acted as sec-retary. G. W. Paul, Judge Thomas, M. W.

Bruner, J. M. Seller and Ben Crane were appointed to draw up a plan of organization and report in a week. Anderson has a new social organization among the members of the Uniformed Rank Catholic Knights of America. Following are the officers: President, Leo Sullivan; vice president, Henry Able; secretary, P. A. O'Laughlin; treasurer, Mike Costello. Messrs. Dan Boland, Joe Kramer and Thomas Cornelius, with the officers, con-

stitute the trustees. By the removal of Prof. Horace Ellis to Bloomington, Miss Lena Foster becomes superintendent of the North Vernon schools. Miss Foster has had years' continuous service in the schools of that city, and has for a number of years past been principal of the high school. Miss Carter, of Oakland City, succeeds Miss Foster as principal.

American Chemical Society. CLEVELAND, Dec. 30 .- The twelfth general meeting of the American Chemical Society began here to-day with a large attendance. It is the third annual gathering since the society became of national importance. At the morning session President W. S. Greenough, of the Cleveland Gaslight and Coke Company, delivered an address of welcome, followed by a response membership.

versity; Professor Willis E. Everett, of Tacoma. Wash., and Professor A. B. Prescott and Professor S. H. Baer, of the University of Michigan. In the afternoon the chemists split into parties and visited the industrial and chemical establishments of the city.

by Prof. E. S. Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, president of the society. Secretary Hale's report showed that the last year had been one of more extended usefulness than ever before in the history of the society, and with a steady growth in Papers were read on a variety of technical subjects by Professor A. A. Bennett, of the Iowa State School of Science; Professor William McPherson, of the Ohio State Uni-

Every one wants the best. When ordering Cocoa or Chocolates be sure and ask for encouraging outlook and may be readily Huyler's.

# APPEAL TO ENGLAND

CABLE MESSAGES FROM THE ARME-NIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Britain Urged to Stop the Wholesale Killing and Ravishing of Christians in Turkey.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- In view of the revelations as to the critical political conditions in Europe influencing the fate of the Armenian people in Turkey, the Armenian aries. Relief Association to-day cabled the message which follows to the London Daily News

"The Armenian Relief Association cables to-day £600 to the Duke of Westminster, making a total of f1,000, having received urgent appeals from the London com-mittees. The association will send its funds for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in Armenia through the Red Cross Society as soon as it is assured that the society will reach the region of the famine to take the needed relief. The following was addressed to the editor

of the London Times: "Europe pushed Armenia into the mouth of hell and turned to celebrate Christmas. If the continental powers are dead to honor and conscience, can England forget jus-tice? Does she not believe in Almighty God, that she waits for help before stop-ping the wholesale assassination of Christian ministers and their flocks and the ravishing of maidens? We send £1,000 to the Grosvenor House committee, but what avails food when fire and sword exterminate? Shall we advise Armenians to apostatize? Surely the wrath of God and the blessing of the Christ have still a significance for the men of England. Does she no more expect them to do their duty? Christian America will support England."

A copy of the foregoing was also sent to the London Daily News. The Armenian Relief Association to-day gave out the fol-

"The direct information received from various parts of Armenia depict so appalling a condition of things that words cannot possibly convey an idea of it. However great the sufferings of the peasantry, the people of the West may possibly approach in imagination what the suffering must be of people who were living in comparative peace in cities like Kharput, Diarbekir, Sivas and Guzon and upon whom came sud-denly the unheard of calamity of a mas-sacre initiated and consummated by the government that was to protect them. Their men are murdered and imprisoned, their possessions robbed, the houses burned, and not only are they exposed to the ter-rors of famine and the severe winter, which threatens to exterminate them, but even a merciful death is denied them and the reign of terror is still upon the land, arrests and tortures still continuing. That the powers of Europe are not moved by any feeling humanity in dealing with the Turkish question is no more doubted, but it is impossible for us to believe that the conscience of the English people will not ulti-mately be shaken from its duliness and do honor to the ancient name of England as a defender of the right and the champion of the oppressed."

Recent letters telling of the massacres various cities contain items of information that help to explain many points in the outbreak of so-called Mohammedan fanaticism. A letter from Trebizond giving the testimony of eyewitnesses says:

to come to Constantinople, and it was learned that he was bringing with him four of the fairest young maidens of Sassoun, who had been spared in the massacre, to make an acceptable present of them to his Sultan. This aroused the Armenian people of Trebizond to a frenzy, and it was impossible to restrain the young men. The more daring of them, as the newspaper dispatches have already informed you, fired upon Bahari Pasha when he was going about the city, with the result of wounding him. After he was cured, as is known, h carried out his former infernal mission to Constantinople, and was honored with the highest decoration and appointed governor of Adana, in spite of the nerveless protest of the embassadors. Afterwards the pasha of Trebizond demanded the offenders, but they could not be found. The Pasha had already begun to communicate with the Sultan by telegraph and, calling to the com-manders of the soldiers, ordered them to be ready at 5 o'clock p. m. When the mails had arrived and the people went to-wards the post, both the soldiers and the mob rushed upon them. It is impossible to describe the horror of the scene. and women were torn and murdered and groans of the dying could be heard everywhere. It is the most awful of all the massacres. News from Diarbekir reports unutterable

suffering among those well-to-do a short time ago. The same information comes from Gerum, where not an Armenian house has been left standing, where a large community was to be seen only a few weeks ago. From every part of Armenia comes the call to Armenians who are out of the country begging money should be sent to the survivors of their families without delay, as they have neither food nor fuel nor scarcely any clothing. No men are allowed to travel from city or village. That which brings grief to the Armenians is that numbers of the young maidens of the people are known to have been car-ried into the harems of the Turks and

Has Not Yet Demanded Indemnity. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The State Department is not advised that United States Minister Terrell has yet made a formal demand for indemnity on the Turkish government for the destruction of American mission property. As indicated in Secretary Olney's report on the Turkish troubles to of the mobs at Marsovan and elsewhere Mr. Terrell reported to the department that he should insist on indemnity when he had ascertained the extent of the losses, but this is as far as the matter has gone so far as known here.

Miss Barton Tells What Is Needed. BOSTON, Dec. 30 .- A meeting of citizens held for the purpose of aiding the Red Cross Armenian relief work was held in the aldermanic chamber in the City Hall to-day. Mayor-elect Quincy presided, and Miss Barton, who is at the head of the Red Cross organization, was the chief speaker. It is necessary, she said, that if the Red Cross Society is to undertake the task of aiding the Armenians it shall have ample financial support, and it is also necessary that the society shall be backed by the credit of the government and by the American people.

Turkish Soldiers Dying. LONDON, Dec. 31.-A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says: There are fifty or sixty deaths daily among the troops around Zeitoun. The cold is in tense and the condition of the army everywhere outside the capital is in the last degree deplorable, their clothing being in rags and their food poor. Their ranks are decimated by disease and by wholesale desertions, owing to the nonreceipt of their

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa Republic, Dec. 30.-The political crisis here brought about by the efforts of the foreign population to obtain equal political rights with the boers has reached a most acute stage. The exodus of women and children is increasing. All trains leaving this place are crowded and the prices of food stuffs have risen greatly. All kinds of bellicose rumors are current and the government has notified the burghers to be ready for active service in case of an emergency. The Mercantile Asociation has formed itself into a town body guard for the purpose of preserving order and protecting life and property. They will not take part in a revolution or riot of any kind and have asked the government to supply them with arms and ammunition. Several of the leading mines are expected to close to-day. President Kruger, in an interview, expressed regret at the present agitation and said: "If the position is aggravated many disastrous consequences are to be apprehended, especially in mining and commercial enterprises. The present attitude of the Uitlanders does not conduce to calm consideration of their alleged grievances. The government will give them an opportunity for free speech on their grievances. such as does not incite to rebellion, but the government is fully prepared to stop any movement aiming at a disturbance of law and order."

Professor Bryce's Views.

widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing condition of affairs in the Transvaal. Much would depend upon Presi-dent Kruger's attitude. It is hoped that the Transvaal government will recognize that the situation is, or may become, serious. The population of Uitlanders is increasing rapidly." Professor Bryce said that when he was at Capetown in the British terri-tory of Cape Colony, one thousand persons were leaving there weekly for the Rand.

Corea's King Constantly Guarded. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.-A dispatch to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock says that the situation of affairs in Corea s more serious. The King is constantly surrounded by Japanese spies and he fears that he will be assassinated.

The dispatch adds that his Majesty is guarded nightly by the American mission-

Chinese Rioters Behended.

BERLIN, Dec. 30 .- A dispatch received here from Swatow, province of Quang-Tong, China, says that the ringleaders of the mob which plundered the German mission at Moilin have been beheaded.

Earthquake in Austria. VIENNA, Dec. 30 .- A violent earthquake shock was felt to-day at Wieneradst, thir-teen miles south of this city.

Cable Notes. A regulation has been made that atter

Jan. 1. Peru will charge for postage on foreign letters twenty-two cents silver for each fifteen grammes of weight. The London Chronicle learns that Edward Tyas Cook. M. A., editor of Westminster Gazette, who resigned the editorship of the Pall Mall Gazette on the sale of that paper to Mr. W. W. Astor, is to become the editor of the Daily News.

A ROYAL PRESTIDIGITATEUR. Queen Henriette of Belgium as Sleight-of-Hand Performer.

New York World. There has been much comment in European court circles upon the absence of Queen Henriette of Belgium from the festivities at Brussels in honor of the betrothal of her favorite niece, Princess Henriette of Flanders, to the young Duke of Vendome, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Alencon, and who may yet become King of Belgium. The explanation is that she is once more undergoing one of those attacks of semi-insanity and eccentricity to which so many royal ladies seem to be subject. Always odd and possessed of the most ungovernable temper she was completely out of her mind for several months previous to the marriage of her daughter Stephanie to Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and was under restraint for a time at the royal palace of Lacken. From that time dates her knowledge of the art of conjuring and her taste for equestrianism. There is at present no royal lady in Europe so wonderfully clever in sleight-of-hand and in the training of

Henriette. Towards the end of last winter her right arm and hand were badly bitten by a favorite horse, which had never before shown any sign of viciousness. Then, shortly after her arrival at Spa to spend the summer, she sustained a severe fall from her horse breaking her leg. She had scarcely been able to get about again and had but partially recovered the use of her injured limb when her pony carriage tipped over and pitched her out, her jaw being dislocated by the fall. The doctors bungled, and ever since then she has suffered excruciating pain and experienced great difficulty in speaking. Finally, there have been troubles between the imperial family of Austria and King Leopold on the subject of the disappearance of the fortune of the Archduchess Charlotte, widow of the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico. A certain portion of this wealth belongs to the Hepsburg family, and King Leopold is accountable for it as one of the trustees, and likewise as guardian of his demented sister. Hitherto all efforts on the part of the court of Vienna to get him to straighten out these matters have falled, and as Queen Henriette is, above everything else, an Austrian Archduchess, she feels very bitterly the position in which her Old Lord Henley's son Anthony, who will eventually succeed to his father's peerage and seat in the House of Lords, will scarcey prove a very satisfactory specimen of a ereditary legislator, nor will his wife fulfill the popular idea as to what a peeress should be, for the Hon. Mrs. Henley has just been subject to the indignity of arrest while her valorous but henpecked husband has placed himself upon record as invok-

and imprisonment for disorderly con ing the protection not only of the police, but also of other people, including his doctor. It seems that through this doctor the Hon. Mrs. Henley has come to legal grief. It seems that he became to alarmed by her violence and eccentricity that he declined to visit the house any more. Thereupon Mrs. Henley began bombarding the doctor with postal cards and letters, called every day at his house, and, on being denied admittance, heaved bricks at his windows. Finally, having obtained admittance in the disguise of a hospital nurse, she fired two revolver shots at him, fortunately without wounding him. She was arrested and brought before a magistrate, and when the doctor, in response to an inquiry of the cross-examining counsel, declared that there had never been anything else than social and professional relations between himself and her, she "You lie." The doctor was finally induced to withdraw from the prosecution, and Mrs. Henley was liberated under a heavy bond to keep the peace for the period of

ABOUT VENEZUELA.

Into Brief Space.

The last official estimate of the population

of Massachusetts, made on Jan. 1, 1894, was

2,472,000. By the federal census of five years

Caracas, the capital and chief city of

Venezuela, has a population of seventy thousand, or, says the New York Sun, less

than that of Fall River. It is built on an

sea level. It was founded in 1567. Caracas

is an Indian name; the name of the Indians

of the neighborhood which the Spanish pio-

neers affixed to the original title of the new

town, Santiago de Leon. In 1812, the year

of the latest American war with Great

Britain, an earthquake in Caracas buried

twelve thousand persons in the ruins of a

There are 200,000,000 acres of forest lands

in the republic of Venezuela. Rosewood,

satinwood, mahogany and white and black

The distance from New York to La Guay-

ra, the port of Caracas, is 2,200 miles, In

addition to coffee, gold and fine woods, Ven-

ezuela exports hides, cocoa and cattle. The

distance from La Guayra to London is

The salary of the American minister to

Venezuela is \$7,500. The rank of Venezuela's

representative at Washington is that of

envoy extraordinary and minister plenipo-

On the north shore of Venezuela, or,

rather, to the north of that republic, are

several islands of greater fame than large

Dutch possession; the island of Trinidad, a

Some of the most picturesque and logua-

lous parrots and lively cockatoos come

The length of Venezuela from east to

There are fourteen varieties of monkeys

n Venezuela and no cuckoos. The name

The coffe crop of Venezuela amounts to

\$15,000,000 a year in value. The average

crop is 60,000 tons of coffee. Two-thirds of

this product is exported, mostly to England. Maracaibo is one of the centers of

trade; Maracaibo coffee is known every-

Venezuela first made declaration of its

ndependence in 1819. The present repub-

ic was formed in 1830, the same year that

Relgium became an independent monarchy.

The rival political parties in Venezuela are

the Unionists and the Federalists. The for-

mer favor a centralized government: the

latter are for home rule. Both are opposed

to foreign invasion, encroachment or con-

The army of Venezuela on a peace foot-

ng. consists of 1.000 horsemen, 4,000 infairry

soldiers, and 1,000 artilerymen, exclusive of

local militia and irregular troops. By the

law of Venezuela all citizens between the

ages of eighteen and forty-five (both in-

clusive) are liable to service in the national

The average gold product of Venezuela in a year is \$1.000,000. The standard of value

in the republic of Venezuela is the bollvar.

so called ofter Simon Bolivar, and the value

of it is the same as a French franc-193

conts. Much of the foreign debt is held in

England. The exports of Venezuela exceed

the imports by \$3,000,000 a year.

Venezuela means Little Venice.

west is nine hundred miles, and from north

area, particularly the island of Curacoa, a

British possession; the Island of Tortuga and the British isle of St. George.

part of the city. The date of this earthquake

was March 26.

tentiary.

where.

fiscation

from Venezuela.

to south 775 miles.

shony are found.

nearly five thousand miles.

elevation of three thousand feet above the

twelve months. Timely Facts and Figures Compressed The area of Venezuela is 632,000 square niles, larger than that of any country in Europe except Russia, and larger than that of any State in the United States. The area of Texas is 265,000 square miles. The population of Venezuela by the last census was 2,550,000. This is more than Denmark's and less than Switzerland's. It is about the same as that of Massachusetts.

pay.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS. Burghers Notified to Be Ready for Active Service.

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- Prof. James Bryce, member of Parliament for the south division of Aberdeen, has arrived in England from South Africa, and he was asked for his views upon the situation in the

Venezuela, is 1,160 miles long. It is five times as long as the Hudson river, but less than one-third the length of the Amazon, and less than one-half the length of the Mississippi. The roads of Venezuela are inferior. Communication is difficult. The government, however, has expended large sums of money for the improvement of the approaches to some of the larger towns. There are twenty states in Vehezuela, the official division being based on the Consti-

tution of the United States. There is also a federal district, corresponding to the District of Columbia, and there are several outlying territories. The mineral products of Venezueia, in addition to gold which English speculators are seeking by summary annexation of Venezuela territory to the British possessions phaltum.

are iron, zinc, quicksilver, lead, tin and antimony. There are also extensive products of salt, alum, lime, sulphur, and as-The summer season in Venezuela lasts from November to April. The winter season lasts from April to November. The climate of the temperate part of the country is the finest in South America, the most equable and the most salubrious, outside of Peru. The women of Venezuela are of the Spanish type, and are celebrated for their beauty. The language of the country is Spanish.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A War-Time Wedding." Nuptial festivities do not figure largely in "A War-time Wedding," the new "demigrand" opera given for the first time in this city at the Grand Opera House last 'night. Neither is there much war. The Mexican affair of 1848 is resorted to for the purpose of giving a squad of Union soldiers a sort of lively outing in the picturesquely decayed Aztec country. Several weddings are down on the programme before the final curtain drops, and one is presumed to have taken place between a captain in the Union army and a niece of a Mexican Don. This is essentially light opera material, but "A Wartime Wedding" is more than light opera, and is found to deal rather with the struggies of yearning lovers to "get together" and the designs of a viliainous Mexicar marplot to keep them asunder. With this tragic theme running into a finale compassing the murder of the villain, Oscar Weil, a musician of undisputed ability, who was a fellow-student at Leipsic of Sir Arthur Sullivan, has composed an opera little less than grand, and at no time to be confused with so-called light opera. Without more than instant reflection, one may say that Weil has herein conceived an operatic scheme that will please even the most un-

taught music lovers; one that will assist in educating the popular taste for something better than light operatic trickery in melo-

Last night's audience, which was surprisingly large considering the weather-almost filling the house-was intensely pleased. After the beautiful Ave Maria and the ponderous twelve-eight duet between in the first act, the enthusiasm was unchecked. It required a little while for the audience to capture the drift of the composer. The opening chorus was a sad, melodious Mexican melody that took everyone by surprise. The pretty Mexican dance number that followed shortly came as a necessary relief and gave a hint of some of the later numbers. The grand opera coloring was no longer to be doubted when the orchestra played MacDonald's song, "A Bold Guerrilla Chief am I." All that fancy paints such a character was plainly the here and with all his old-time virility. entrance of Helen Bertram Henley and Harold Blake was the signal for an ovation from their many friends in this Mise Henley's brilliant soprano is well matched in Blake's well-trained tenor voice, and their duet was one of the marked numbers. Mr. Blake has scored heavily with the Bestonians and is their sole lead ing tenor, a position which his graceful, manly acting and capable voice will doubtless enable him to retain for some time. Coming to the finale of the first act nothing but extravagant praise will satisfy the merit of this captivating composition. The powdouble curtain call.

erful rendering of this closing scene pro-voked an obsidious clamor in the audience that necessitated a repetition of the entire heavy number, and was followed by a Although received in the first act with most flattering recognition, Jessie Bartlett Davis had her best song in the second act. Her "Go, Happy Bride," met with furious applause, and had to be repeated. The motif has been handled in a masterly and thrilling fashion, and none but Mrs. Davis could have begun to bring out the sad, ominous meaning. Eugene Cowles, whose make-up as a half-breed is a triumph and the best characterization in the opera, has been provided with a bass solo in this act which enables him to storm and capture house with his vibratory register organ. Later in finale with Mrs. Davis and MacDonald he is again heard with fine effect. However, it does seem that a great, powerful halfbreed as he is, would certainly stab the guerrilla chief with more vindictiveness. Cowles pushes the dagger under MacDonald's arm as if he were sorry he had to kill his old master. During this tragic scene Jessie Bartlett Davis is a veritable gypsy in her delight at seeing vengeance meted out to her trifling lover. The veteran Henry Clay Barnabee is somewhat neglected musically in this open and introduces his famous "Cork song that never fails to demonstrate he is still very much on earth and as young as many not half so old. George Frothingham

has a laughable comedy part with little to

Katie Emmett at English's. Little Katie Emmett, with a company that crowds the stage, opened a haif-week's engagement at English's last night in "Chat, an American Boy." Katte and her dog "Mop" furnished plenty of amusement to an audience that gave stormy applause to most of the scenes. A wealth of scenery is used in the production and the melodramatic effects predominate. Miss Emmett does a clever bit of acting in boys clothes. She figures in every move. She is the only one permitted to "sass" the serious old man and foils the attempts of the villians to rob her employer and burn the mill. The play is well calculated to make one forget the outside world and enter ago, the population of Massachusetts was

heartily in an innocent, romantic story durng a three hours' entertainment. Miss Emmett, as the hero of the piecealways appearing at the right minute to right wrong-was very acceptable and easily maintained the star role of the cast. George R. Sprague, as Herbert Elisworth; Max von Mitzel, as the cousin, and Edward Grace, as an adventurer, well supported Miss Emmett in a manner showing enthusiasm in their work. W. J. Thompson and Miss Emma Whitney added much to the success of the piece by their contributions of Hibernian songs and witticisms. Miss Fannie Barry Sprague, as Trixy Twilight, the wicked woman of the piece, was all that could be desired. The piece was well received and will doubtless draw good-sized audiences

during the week.

Park-"The Span of Life." The audiences at the Park fairly revel in the clean-cut sensationalism and fine stage settings of "The Span of Life," which opened at that theater yesterday to big houses. The play is well acteu and is a strong melodrama. It has heretofore been seen at the high-priced theaters. The "human bridge" incident is what gives the play its name and it is an original scene never imitated. It takes place toward the close of the play, when after many ex-citing affairs, the villians, now in the gold regions of Africa, destroy the bridge across a certain chasm-the hero's only chance of escaping from the Arabs with his wife and child. In his band he has three old circus performers. When the enemy is heard coming these devoted friends put their former circus act to good use. The strong man of the three stands at the edge of the precipice, the second man mounts on his shoulders, the third man jumps on the shoulders of the second, and then this human tower, fifteen or sixteen feet high, falls so that the top man grabs a tree on the other side of the chasm and across the bridge of bodies thus formed the pursued lows Thursday.

ones pass in safety. "Slaves of Goid' fol-Empire-Harry Morris's Entertainers. We have all sat around the evening lamp and made shadow "dogs" and "geese" on the wall, but Travelle, who is with Morris's Entertainers at the Empire this week. has developed the art to the extent of producing perhaps a dozen different lifelike pictures, including a negro, a toper drinking and a serenade scene in which M. Travelle's ear figures as a balcony on which the lady stands. Balley and Dawson give a clever exhibition on stilts fitted with roller skates; also an unnecessary bicycle advertisement. Smith and Cook are a bright and active pair of acrobatic tramps.
Others of the troupe are Martin O'Niel,
monologist; Clara Sonora, sing ng soubrette; Thompson and Collins, parodists; Wood sisters, songs; Rowe and Rentz, grotesque comedians, and Lucier and Greve, who give, in the characters of the "rube" and the "sport." a clever musical act, includ-ing some fiddling of the style that used to prevail when Hoosiers lived in log cabins. The afterpiece is amusing. The performance is a clean one throughout. Matinees

will be given daily. There are more than 200 lakes within the boundaries of Venezuela, one of the largest being 1,600 feet above the level of the Music Halls Score a Victory. NEW YCRK, Dec. 30,-The proprietors of Transvaal. He said: "There is a pretty | sea. The Orinoco river, the largest in | the big music halls won a victory to-day be-

fore City Magistrate Kudiich, in the tes cases instituted against them last week for selling beer and liquors during performances. The magistrate holds that Section 2010 of the consolidation act, under which the arrest of Messrs. Hammerstein and Kraus were made, has been, ever since its enactment, construed by all branches of the municipal government as not applying to the places of amusement now made the subject of sudden attack. To enforce the law now, the magistrate continues, "see almost a crime." The proprietors, he adds, "were justified in relying on our affirmative silence. If a crime has been committed every branch of the city government is

particeps criminis." Notes of the Stage.

A party of twenty-five Muncie people have written for seats for the Paderewski Concert at English's aJn. 11. The advance sale for the engagement of Julia Marlowe Taber and Robert Taber at the Grand next week will open Friday

Will J. Davis, of the Chicago Columbia Theater, is in the city, having come down to see the Bostonians' new opera, "A War Time Wedding." In "Robin Hood," which the Bostonians will give to-night at the Grand, Helen Bertram Heniey, who was not down for the prima donna role, has offered to take the part of Maid Marian, and will accord-ingly sing to-night instead of Alice Neil-sen. Mrs. Davis will, of course, be the Allan-a-Dale. The advance sae indicates another big house to-night.

ELECTRIC CONDITIONS.

Political and Other Evils Due to Des rangement of the Earth's Orbit.

New York Mail and Express. This is what a Chicago man said to the Rambler last evening in the corridor of the Imperial Hotel: "It is a fact capable of demonstration that in its circle around the sun the earth passes through thousands of electric currents and belts of various size. One of these belts is sufficiently wide to cover the earth's track for six weeks. Others are

narrow, and we encounter hundreds of them in a day. All of these currents have their influence-slight, perhaps, and ordinarily insignificant, but if they were understood I believe much of the earth's phenomena could be explained. "These electric currents are necessarily engendered by the other bodies in our solar system. As no motor can be perfect, these currents vary in their flow, if you please, and change in their effect upon the earth. At varying intervals the world gets sick. Strange things happen to man and ma-terial. Natural laws, seemingly fixed, go awry. Conditions arise for which there is no explanation in logic or law. Unheard of famine, drought, floods and fire assail and

devastate the earth or men slaughter one another in war. Natural machinery seems out of gear. Philosophers marvel at what they do not understand. Humanity cries out for help, and perhaps while they are crying there comes within their vision, far off in space, a comet with healing in its Jesse Bartlett Davis and Mr. MacDonald | flery tail for all the ills of the earth. The electric belts in the earth's path, upon which the welfare of the world dep have become vittated, and the comet, the machinery regulator of the universe, upon the scene. Normal conditions are resumed and the world is well again. "There never was a great war; there never was a widespread pestilence; the world was never sorely afflicted, but that the phenomena was accompanied by or fol-lowed with a comet. In the logic of humanity wars and pestilences have pro

pestilences. In truth, the world's electric

atmosphere, which is its life, becomes viti-

ated, like the air in a close room, and the

occupants become ill or out of temper, and

the coming of the comets, in their regular and unvarying courses, is the burning of the fumigator to purify the air. Do you tions and my prophecy of a European war. The world is sick, socially and materially. It has been sick for several years, and is constantly getting worse. Look at the poter, look at the conditions at home. It doesn't require occult powers to trace the election of Cleveland to the deranged electric conditions of the earth's orbit. Now, that's serious-you needn't smile. The for-est fires of the Northwest in the past few years illustrate the extraordinary atmospheric condition of the earth. There was more in those fires than the con wood. I saw a spot in the Wisconsin forest where a village stood. The houses we shanties of pine. A few freight cars stoo on the railroad track passing the village. The underbrush in the forest had been burning for several days, but no tree trunks had fallen. It was a sm ing fire. Suddenly a column of flame above a hundred feet high on the edge of the clearing, and with incredible speed passed over the northern portion of the village, and disappeared in the forest. In less than a minute it ha licked up everything in its path and left not a handful of ashes on the ground. It burned out the roots of the grass. It let not a splinter of the railroad ties embedded in the read grade. It tore up the steel rails and twisted them like tinsel, and it fused the car wheels and trucks into a shape mass. It possed over a pond of water an killed the fish. There was something more than fire in the element that did such work. "The same conditions that produced that column of fire will produce war in Europe before the arrival of the agency which is to destroy the conditions. You smile at that statement? I have the utmost faith in it. And what is the egency which is to regulate the world's evils? I will tell you. Then is a comet on the vay toward earth that will be visible to us late in the year 1000 It made its last appearance three hundre hest known of the heavenly wanderers When it has come and gone, leaving its beneficent influence, the world will exp ri-

# Christmas day.' DIGESTION AND WORK.

ence an era of peace and health and pros-

known. You say you must be going? Well

sir, good-bye. You're a good listener and I'm

sorry to lose you, but perhaps I can find another unfortunate away from home of

perity such as men now living have

HOW SICK PEOPLE MAY SAVE THEIR

It is as hard work for some people to digest their dinner as it is for a normal man

to walk ten miles. "After dinner rest awhile." This is an old saying. It means that if after eating a heavy meal you try to do hard work you will exhaust all your energy. There will be none left for your stomach. Your stomach needs energy to work just as your leg

or arm does. Sick people want energy. They seldom have enough for their stomach. Their digestion is out of order, and they want to know the reason. It's simple enough as

we have told it. What they ought to do is to save their stomachs from hard work until it is capable of doing it, just as they rest their tired

backs by lying down. This they can do by using artificially digested food. Shaker Digestive Cordial contains such food; not only this, but it is capable of digesting other foods in the stom-

Shaker Digestive Cordial affords nourish ment and creates new energy as soon as it is swallowed. Ordinary food first has to be digested. Shaker Digestive Cordial while creating new energy does not expend any, It gives the stomach no work to do. It will make thin people fat. Sick people are nat-urally thin. Getting thin is a sign of sickness. A person may be born thin, and nat-urally remain so. Such a one is not necessarily sick. All druggists keep it, and a



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